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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Shareholders' Report of the Yung Yao
Electric Power Company, Ningpo - 1950-5225X1A PLACE ACQUIRED
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SOURCE

RESOLUTIONS OF THE 1950-52 REGULAR BIENNIAL SESSION OF THE
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE YUNG-YAO ELECTRICAL COMPANY,
LIMITED, OF YIN-HSIEN (NING-PO)

Time: 1500 hours, 8 August 1953

Place: The K'ang-lo Restaurant, 56 West Nanking Road, Shanghai

Chairman: Tung Shih-yen

Report

Notices of this meeting were sent to shareholders representing 240,700,000 shares of the total of over 300 million shares issued. 89 shareholders representing 207,510,000 shares are present, which exceeds two-thirds of the stock, hence the meeting is declared open for business.

Report of the Chairman:

The shareholders' meeting warmly welcomes among us Section Chief Sui Hung who has been appointed by the Yin-hsien (Ning-po) Municipal Government as resident representative in the interests of production, and representative of public shares, Comrade Han Yung-hai (applause).

This is a delayed meeting of the stockholders which was originally set to be held 28 November 1952. The decision to delay was taken by the Board of Directors because of matters connected with an official order concerning inventorying of public shares and public property. The minutes of the Board of Directors' meeting taking that decision, should have been supplied to the stockholders earlier, but will be presented at this meeting.

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25X1A

- 2 -

Business Report: The business report for the 3-year period 1950 through 1952 was presented by Manager Chou Hain-t'ao (report presented elsewhere).

He concluded by bringing the following points to the special attention of the shareholders present.

1. The company was requested by the Provincial Department of Industry to transfer to the Hangchow Electric Light Plant a 3,300 kilowatt AEG turbine and a 418 square meter sterling boiler which the company had in reserve and not in use. The preliminary agreement was initiated on 17 November 1951 at the Municipal Offices. Over a year's unsuccessful price negotiations ensued. Finally at the end of 1952 the Electrical Control Bureau set a price based on an estimate by the Central Ministry of Fuels of 7,400,000,000 yuan. This was agreed to by both sides and a contract signed. The entire amount has now been paid over by the Hangchow Plant.

At the end of 1950 this equipment was valued at 5,782,000,000 yuan. Accordingly the transaction showed a book gain of 1,618,000,000 yuan. After payment of 1,330,000,000 income tax on the transaction the actual gain realized was 288 million yuan.

2. In May 1951 the Municipal Government ordered all corporations to report and register public shares and property. The company complied with this order and registered with the Labor and Commerce Bureau of the Municipality. The Company went farther and asked the shareholders all to register. Some 77.213 percent of the shareholders on the list did so. On 21 November 1951, pursuant to an order a meeting of public and private shareholders' delegates and representatives of the labor union met to inventory the public shares and property. A sub-committee was set up to carry out this work. Outside a portion of assets that were re-evaluated in 1950 and so not re-evaluated again, the other shares were re-registered. At present 0.4666 percent of the private shares have not yet been registered.

Auditors' Report: The auditor's report that all accounts of the company for the years 1950-52 had been inspected and found in proper order was heard and accepted.

Discussion:

1. Manager Chow reported on the re-evaluation of assets carried out by order of the Yin-hsien (Ning-po) Municipality and under the guidance of the Labor and Commerce Bureau. This occupied a half year's time. The new evaluation assigned to all book and non-book assets of the company was 30 billion yuan and registration was made accordingly. Detail figures are given in appended tables.

The report was accepted by vote.

2. The chairman asked for a vote of approval of the transaction transferring the boiler and turbine to the Hangchow Electric Light Company. It was voted.

3. The business plans for 1953 were discussed and passed (The plans are separately presented).

4. Change in Charter: Changes have been made in the Company's Charter by the Board of Directors in order to meet the requirements of the Central Government Bureau of Private Enterprises. Board Member Hsu Jui-chang presented these for consideration and discussion by the shareholders. The charter was read section by section. The charter as amended was passed.

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25X1A

- 3 -

5. A motion was made by stockholder Sun P'ei-chin and seconded by stockholder Li Yao-t'ing that the name of the Company be changed to be The Ning-po Yung-yao Electric Power Corporation, Limited. The chairman presented the motion and it was voted.

6. Discussion of Distribution of Surplus. Board Member Yu Tso-chen reported that in the previous year in addition to the profit realized from the sale of the boiler and turbine of 238 million yuan which had been placed in the common fund, there was a further surplus. He offered a plan for its disposal in accord with the company's situation, the policy of mutual benefit for capital and labor, and the regulations governing private enterprises and invited discussion on the plan.

After discussion the plan was voted. (Plan separately listed)

7. It was voted to allow the Chairman of the Board of Directors 4 million yuan a year for expenses, and other members and inspectors 2 million each.

8. Change in Board Member Elections. Board Member Chou Hsin-fu explained the charter provisions dealing with the election of board members and inspectors and pointed out that in addition to one public board member appointed by government, 8 other private board members and two inspectors should be elected by the shareholders. The Chairman appointed three persons to count the ballots.

Election results were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Votes</u>
Yu Tso-chen	200,568,000
Lui Hung-sheng	199,768,000
Chou Ch'ien-k'ang	193,360,000
Chou Hsin-fu	192,329,000
Hsu Jui-chang	192,766,000
Sun P'ei-chin	190,462,000
Mao Hsiao-ling	184,288,000
K'uei Yen-fang	176,940,000

[Figures apparently represent the number of shares involved]

The above were elected as board members.

Lin Jung-sheng	76 ballots
Yeh Hsi-ming	73 ballots

These were elected inspectors.

Meeting closed 5:00 p.m.

K'uei Yen-fang, Chairman

A stockholders' meeting was convened in Shanghai, 24 December 1953. It was voted to become a public-private joint company. New board members and inspectors were elected as follows:

Seven private members namely: Yu Tso-chen, K'uei Yen-fang, Chou Ch'ien-kang, Chou Hsin-fu, Mao Hsiao-ling, Hsu Jui-chang, Sun P'ei-chin. Two public members: Siu Hung, and one member to be appointed by the government.

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25X1A

- 4 -

Private Inspectors: Yeh Hsi-ming, Lin Jung-sheng
 Public Inspector : Lin Yung-hai
 Board Chairman: Yu Tso-chen
 Vice-Chairman: Sui Hung.

Report for 1950-1952

Conditions during the three years 1950-52 followed the situation of the times. In the autumn of 1949 the business center of Yin-hsien (Ning-po) was bombed from the air. The company plant was damaged and power production ceased.

Under these difficulties the workers of the plant revealed the strength of the laboring class. By their strenuous efforts, by January 1950, current was being furnished again to 1,600 patrons. After such severe damage it was only with the aid of the authorities and firm reliance upon the leadership and cooperation of the workers that restoration and expansion was effected. In the future the Company will follow the leadership of the authorities in "safe current transmission, cost cutting, accumulation of capital, and expansion of production".

The 3-year report is given below.

Business Departments:

1. Units of Current Sold:

1950	Peak 20,000 units, low 200,000 units, total for year 5,080,000 units
1951	Peak 750,000 units, low 370,000 units, total for year 7,140,000 units
1952	Peak 880,000 units, low 520,000 units, total for year 7,950,000 units.

2. Consumers supplied (on 12-month basis)

1950	- 13,564
1951	- 13,474
1952	- 12,671

3. Income from Sales of Current:

1950	Peak, 1,072,000,000 yuan, low 610 million yuan, total 9,842,000,000 yuan
1951	Peak, 1,130,000,000 yuan, low 725, million yuan, total 11,150,000,000 yuan
1952	Peak 1,314,000,000 yuan, low 765 million yuan, total 11,637,000,000 yuan

Several improvements were made in the meter reading and collection activities. Manpower requirements were reduced from 46 to 21 and later to 15. Monthly collections have run from 99.5 percent to 99.8 percent.

Improvements in Rates:

1. Formerly there was only about 20 percent difference in power current rates and light current rates. With a view to encouraging industry, the authorities in February 1950 directed that power current rates be set at 1/3 light current rates. Consequently the proportion of power current to the total current sold changed from 30 percent in 1950 to 70 percent in 1951.

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- 5 -

2. In 1951 the Company was ordered to discontinue preferential rates to government offices and the military.

3. Stabilization of prices resulted in lowering of costs and made possible reduction in rate charges from the 1950 peak of 6,300 yuan /monthly rate per unit/ to 3,100 yuan for light current and reduction from 4,900 yuan to 1,034 yuan for power current in 1952.

Reduction in Coal Consumption:

Progressive reductions were made during the period coal consumption per unit of current as follows:

Consumption August 1950 1.42 kilograms per unit
Consumption December 1950 1.03 kilograms per unit
" 1951 whole year 0.906 kilograms per unit
" 1952 whole year 0.744 kilograms per unit

This represents a reduction of 0.286 kilograms per unit over December 1950 or 27 percent.

Reductions in Internal Consumption of Current

Internal consumption of current produced was reduced from 11.01 percent in 1950, to 10.79 percent in 1951 and 7.56 percent in 1952 or a reduction of 30.43 percent.

Reduction in Wire Costs

The cost of wire in 1950 amounted to 25 percent of current transmitted in 1951, 20.37 percent and in 1952, 16.46 percent, a reduction of 34.16 percent below 1950.

The result of the reduction in cost of fuel, internal use of current and wire were the chief factors in making possible the increase in capital reported. These were made possible by the careful guidance of the authorities and the increasing productivity and resourcefulness of the working class. Without these not only would a profit in 1952 have been unlikely, but a deficit would have been very likely. This is clear evidence of the superiority of the new people's democratic system, and evidence of the possibility of the capitalist class making progress and having a bright future in following the leadership of the laboring class and state economy.

Report of Three Years Engineering Changes

1. The No. 4 boiler of the plant was converted to oil fuel in 1956. After the liberation, due to difficulty of oil procurement, it was decided to reconvert to coal. This reconversion and extensive repairs were undertaken in September 1950 as follows:

- a. Reconstruction and extension in length by 68.5 centimeters of the firebox to increase the area of the firstox.
- b. Entire replacement of the heating flues and of 20 percent of the boiler flues and other connecting piping, etc.
- c. Elevate the floor of the [ash] disposal pit in front of the firebox as high as possible and lengthen the pit.
- d. Installation of three sets of ash ejector blowers.

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25X1A

- 6 -

These repairs and alterations raised the productive capacity of this boiler from its previous rating of 1,600 kilowatts to 2,400 kilowatts at which rating it now operates.

2. The hot air pre-heating system of the No. C boiler is of the flue type. Due to long use about 10 percent of the flues had become perforated thus reducing the efficiency of the pre-heating system and consequently of the boiler, and increasing the amount of internal consumption of electricity. When this was discovered repairs were immediately carried out, restoring the pre-heater to its original efficiency.

3. Installation of two 38-horsepower circulation water pumps to reduce dependence upon pressure from the Pei-tou Ho to maintain circulation. In time of low water this was undependable.

Report of Three Year's Activity and Engineering Improvements in Power Transmission

Due to the bombings following liberation in May 1949 production of power was stopped for 68 days and great damage was wrought to transmission lines. The efforts of 1950 were largely devoted to restoration activities on lines and transformer stations. During 1951 and 1952 efforts were devoted to stabilization of current flow increasing current production, reduction of line deterioration, adjustment of the height of transmission lines, inspection of insulators on cement poles, relocation of transformer stations and adjustment of their capacity, general repairs, testing connections, and building of national defence power lines. Below are listed some of the activities.

New poles	643
Poles replaced	1,152
Poles adjusted	30
Poles removed	72
Squared timbers	191
Props	31
Wires Strung	3,298
Wires moved	2,230
Wires removed	499
Transformer installed	16
Reinstalled and exchanged	12
Removed	11
Relocated	3

Summing up the activities of the past three years can be divided into three periods.

1950 was a year of restoration.

1951 was a year of adjustment and preparation. New policies were adopted. Outmoded and counterrevolutionary policies and personnel were eliminated.

1952 was a year of expansion and the first year of profitable operations since 1937. The future looks good. During the first half of 1953 the profit of 1,600,000,000 yuan realized was equal to that for all of 1952. There is no doubt that the latter half of 1953 will surpass the first half.

Operational Plans for 1953

At the close of 1952 a beginning was made in planning for 1953. We studied planning under the direction of the Chekiang Electrical Control Bureau and the Yin-hsien authorities. Our difficulties were increased because we lacked experience in the new ways of doing things and because our business records of the past were incomplete.

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- 7 -

However, under leadership from above and with the aid of the collective wisdom of the workers gradual progress has been made. The most important results are listed below in three main divisions.

1. Sales of Power 9,746,000 units, 22.54 percent over 1952 sales of 7,953,000 units. The sales for the first two quarters have met the plan and it is estimated there will be a surplus above the plan for the second half of the year.

2. Our present plant has been adjudged by the Industry Department to be sufficient for the present needs of Yin-hsien, but in order to provide for industrial expansion it will be necessary to repair a 650 kilowatt horizontal generator and 464-squaremeter boiler that have been lying idle.

3. Our original power transmission lines are not in accord with present conditions. The load at key points puts a serious deteriorating strain on some lines so that deterioration is not even. The summer and autumn heat cause greater deterioration than winter and spring seasons. With the aid and advice of the provincial Electrical Control Bureau, in order to meet the demands of consumers with heavy needs for current a power line net of 13,200 volt capacity around the city is planned. Material is already in hand and the project is expected to be 1/3 complete by the end of 1953 and entirely completed by the summer of 1954. The estimated cost of labor and materials is 3 billion yuan. This extension of facilities will provide an excellent foundation for transmission of current to distant points.

Distribution of 1952 Surplus

Net Profit	3,293,673,904 yuan
Income tax	2,027,505,390
Cumulative Deficit <u>[Reserve]</u>	218,544,153
Interest on Stock (at 1-6 percent on 30 billion yuan worth of stock)	430,000,000
Surplus	392,629,451

Following figures based on current profits after deduction of above four items

Salaries of directors, inspectors and manager - 20 percent	30,000,000
Safety and Health Fund, 40 percent	70,000,000
Workers' Welfare and Award Fund, 40 percent	70,000,000

The above distribution is based on the principle of benefit for both capital and labor, the actual conditions of the enterprise, and the provisions laid down for private enterprise.

[Available on loan from CIA Library is a copy of the original Chinese document from which this report was translated.]

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甯波永耀電力股份有限公司一九五〇—五二年股東常會決議錄

寧波永耀電力股份有限公司股東常會決議錄

時間 公元一九五三年八月八日下午三時

地點 上海南京西路四五六號康樂酒樓

主席 董董事延芳

報告事項

主席宣佈本公司股份總額三萬萬股除未登記戶等股份外此次發給開會通知者其股份共計二萬萬四千另七十七萬股

日到會股東八十九戶代表股份二萬萬另七百五十一萬股已逾三分之二正式開會

主席報告 寧波市府為搞好生產派府宏科長常駐本公司辦公茲與公股代表韓永海同志同來參加本屆股東常會公股代表一致表示熱烈歡迎（衆鼓掌）

本公司股東會於一九五〇年四月二十日召開後大年以辦理重估財產未曾舉行嗣定於一九五二年十一月廿八日舉行乃在召集期間奉令清理公股公產又臨時決定延期至今日始再召集開會所有議程經董事會編定應即依序進行

上次股東會決議錄所載各案均早執行茲再向本會宣讀以補手續

業務報告 周經理信壽將公司一九五〇年至一九五二年三年度的業務情況先作一綜合報告（報告另附）長期應向股東特為說明者（一）本公司所有調益吉三三〇〇瓩透平發電機連四一八平方公尺史德令鍋爐一套全部尚未用業為服從省工業廳調配讓與杭州電廠使用經於一九五一年十一月十七日先在兩市府簽訂初步協議後因價格問題協商年餘未得解決直至一九五二年底經過電管局調解照中燃部所訂估價標準再的提高至七十四億元雙方同意簽約所有價款由杭廠分期交付已經全部收齊此項機爐價值在一九五〇年底重估為五十七億八千二百萬元放在帳面上收益有十六億一千八百萬元除由稅局查核應繳所得稅十三億三千萬元經照繳後實際此項非公司收益祇有二億八千八百萬元（二）本公司曾於一九五一年五月市府公告企業中公股公佈應向政府申報登記本公司除將已明確的公股申報本市人民政府工商局登記外為進一步瞭解股東情況自行舉辦股權登記當時股東登記者百分之七七・二一三經已造冊呈報至一九五一年十一月廿一日奉令派公股代表會同私股代表公司行政代表及工會代表清理本公司公股公產當於十二月五日成立小組進行清理公財產部份照一九五〇年重估時財產目錄四處查點不再估價外所有股份重辦登記一次結果仍有百分之〇・四六六六私股尚未登記云

賬略報告 葉監察人熙明報告公司一九五〇年至一九五二年三年度賬略并宣讀檢查各該年度帳目報告書案無異通過

討論事項

（一）追認公司一九五〇年底重估財產調整資本案 周經理報告本公司遵照兩市府頒布辦法並經工商局准予辦理財產重估歷時半年至一九五一年七月始告完成所有實有財產及賬外財產全部重估入帳擬定資本額為人民幣三百億元依限申請登記其各項數字詳見調整資本方案及重估財產前後負債表書查閱

議決 追認通過

（二）追認出讓機爐案 主席謂公司業務報告已由股東接受如有異議推關於出讓機爐與杭州電廠一項事關公司資產轉移仍應請另作決議追認以備手續

議決 追認通過

(三) 討論一九五三年度業務計劃案

議決 通過(計劃另附)

(四) 修改公司章程案 徐董事瑞章報告公司前為調整資本申請登記其章程由董事會修改後先呈報中央私企局指示尚有條文規定未合之處亦經改正仍應請本股東會討論通過隨將修正章程逐條宣讀完畢

議決 照修正案通過

(五) 確定公司名稱案 股東係否認謂本公司股份現有公股在內原用名稱冠以商辦兩字已不恰當茲提議將公司名稱改為青波水壩電力股份有限公司以符實際股東李耀庭附議主席付表決

議決 通過

(六) 討論盈餘分配案 俞董事佐宸報告本公司上年度盈餘除出讓機爐淨益部份二億八千八百萬元擬供公積外其餘額已根據公司具體情況并為貫徹勞資兩利的政策及私企條例的精神擬有分配辦法請股東會當就方案詳細說明經眾討論後

議決 如擬通過(方案另附)

(七) 決定董監公費案

議決 董事長公費每年肆百萬元其他董監公費每年各貳百萬元

(八) 改選董監案 周董事信甫將公司章程有關選舉董監各項規定再為說明並謂公司公股董事一人由政府指派外其餘私股董事八人及監察人二人均應由本股東會選舉隨由主席指定邵子建李耀庭係不贊等三股東為檢票員選舉結果如次

俞佐宸 得 二〇〇,五六八,〇〇〇 票

劉鴻生 得 一九九,七六八,〇〇〇 票

周乾庚 得 一九三,三六〇,〇〇〇 票

周信甫 得 一九二,八二九,〇〇〇 票

徐瑞章 得 一九二,七六六,〇〇〇 票

孫丕晉 得 一九〇,四六二,〇〇〇 票 (係以委託書方式)

毛嘯岑 得 一八四,二八八,〇〇〇 票

黃延芳 得 一七六,九四〇,〇〇〇 票

以上當選為董事

林榮生 得 七十六票

葉熙明 得 七十三票

以上當選為監察人

議畢散會下午五時

主席 黃延芳

1953年11月24日股東會決議,已往公司所合營,在青波水壩電力股份有限公司名下:
私股董事八人:俞佐宸,黃延芳,周乾庚,周信甫,劉鴻生,徐瑞章,孫丕晉,毛嘯岑。
公股董事二人:政府指定邵子建,李耀庭。
本股東會監察人一人:林榮生。
Approved For Release 2001/09/05 : CIA-RDP82-00308R000100150001-2

1950—52年業務報告

從50年到52年的三年來營業情況，是隨着時代的前進而進行的，當49年秋，商業中心區被匪機炸毀，全廠也被炸停電，在這樣困難環境之下，全廠的職工發揮了工人階級的力量，積極搶修於年底恢復通電僅50年一月恢復用電戶約計一千六百多戶，但是經過這樣深鉅創傷之後，由於政府的指示和扶植，同時緊緊依靠工人階級的領導和協助，才能夠由恢復走向發展途徑，所以，今後業務方針應循政府指示，以「安全發送電，降低成本，擴大資金擴大再生產」為我們總的目標今將三年來營業概略報告如後。

營業部門：

1. 售電度數：50年最高72萬度最低20萬度全年508 萬度

51年最高75萬度最低37萬度全年714 萬度

52年最高88萬度最低52萬度全年795 萬度

2. 供電戶數：（根據各年12月用戶統計）

50年13564戶51年13474戶52年12671 戶

3. 電費收入：50年高107200萬元低61000萬元全年 984200 萬元

51年高113000萬元低72500萬元全年1115000 萬元

52年高131400萬元低76500萬元全年1163700 萬元

抄表收費制度經過數次改革，推行新的方法以後，將原須48人的工作減至21人節省人力一倍以上，而且每月全部電費經常收起在99.5%至99.8%起了很大作用，到今年作了再進一步的改革，目前已減少到15人。

電價改進：

①過去力電價與燈電價距離很近祇有20%的差額50年2月份電價為力電4900元燈電6000元，政府為着重植工業於50年2月指示改進力電價為燈電三分之一因此力電電價由過去佔全部售電量30%到51年佔全部售電量70%因而鼓勵了工業生產的發展。

②51年奉令取消優待用戶售價統一，無論機關部隊均按核准電價付費。

③售電價由於物價穩定力求降低成本獲得很大成就燈電自1950年最高6300元減至52年為3100元力電亦自1950年最高每度4900元減至52年為1034元，52年的電價比51年減低和穩定全年沒有變動即燈電每度3100元力電1034元。

煤耗降低：

在增產節約的基礎上，煤耗在1950年8月還是1.42公斤/度同年12月改進為1.03公斤/度到51年全年平均為0.906公斤/度，52年為0.744公斤/度比50年12月實績減低0.286公斤/度即減低27%。

廠用電降低：

廠用電率在50年為發電量的11.01%，51年為0.79%，52年為0.46%。比50年實績減少30.43%。

線耗降低：

50年全年的線路損耗佔全部輸電量25%51年為21.37%至52年為16.46%比50年降低了34.16%。

上述的煤耗，廠用電線耗的降低是降低成本積累資金的主要因素，這些主要的成就是人民政府的正確領導和工人階級的生產積極性和創造性所得來的，如果沒有這些成就在1952年非但沒有盈餘，可能還要虧本，這也充份說明了新民主主義優越性的具體事實表現，亦就是說我們資產階級在服從工人階級及國營經濟的領導下，是有發展前途的，而且情況的年年好轉亦是肯定的。

發電方面工程的改進及三年來的工作

1. 本廠之N0.4鍋爐在1946年時曾改燃柴油，解放後，油源困難，且為降低成本起見，故決定恢復燃用原煤。於1950年9月起開始復裝爐排工程，並進行大修理，所作主要工作有下列四點：

A、復裝爐排，並接長68.5公分，使火床燃燒面積擴大。

B、掉換全部過熱器管及20%之爐管，及其他各種聯通管等。

C、昇高爐前甩圈至最高處，並接長之。

D、裝置蒸汽吹灰器三套。

經過此次大修及改進，出力已較過去製造廠規定（1800瓩）超過50%左右目前該爐經常在2490瓩負載下長期運用。

2. 大修理40.6鍋爐空氣預熱器 該爐之空氣預熱器係十字式，共有無縫鋼管48根。因使用持久，其中有10%管子下部全部爛穿，致使風機送入之空氣直接被引風機吸入煙囪逸去，這一方面減退了空氣預熱的溫度，降低了鍋爐效率，另一方面增加了送引風機的負載而增加了廠用電。在這次檢修中發現這情況後，我們即動手修理，除將廠中原有的十餘根備貨換上外，其餘部份則由鋼管截去銹爛部份後焊接，排換抵數，經此次修理後，空氣預熱器方才恢復了原有效率。

3. 新建38匹馬力循環水泵二座 本廠凝結器所用循環水，向以北斗河水流為唯一水源，但每年以旱，河水變小，對汽機真空度影響極大，嚴重地威脅了本廠的安全發電。因此自1951年夏起，就着手在餘江畔易於建立38匹馬力循環水泵二座，以策安全發電。

輸電方面工程的改進及三年來的工作

自1949年5月本市解放後，迭遭美蔣匪機瘋狂轟炸江安、雲橋一帶，連輸電線悉遭炸毀。本廠亦遭嚴重炸毀，停電達38天，損失重大。所以50年工作着重於恢復被毀得新調整變壓器及高低壓線路等工作。51—52年則在定電壓提高出力減少損耗的原則下進行工作，再度調整高低線路並檢查水泥桿上線路適當調整變壓器的工作量及普遍清理方棚由整理接入綫等工作，並做好國防建設工程的新綫路。今將三年來進行工程概括分析如下：

電 桿	新植桿木	643	根
	掉換桿	1152	根
	整理桿	39	根
	拆桿	72	根
	板木	131	根
	附木	31	根
電 線	放線	3238	桶
	掉線	2230	桶
	拆線	490	桶
變 壓 器 (包括大小)	新裝	16	只
	復裝及掉換	12	只
	拆除	11	只
	移動	3	只

總起來說過去的三年本公司的業務發展可分作三個階段，在50年是恢復階段將上年的創傷逐步恢復到原來的狀態；51年是準備階段鎮壓反革命運動中，我公司在公安局及工會的帮助下游除了一批反動份子為發展生產備了條件，因此52年中為我們業務發展的開端，也是從1953年以來第一年得到盈餘。以後的情況可能一年比一年好，如今年上半年的六個月中已獲得了十六億的盈餘相等於52年全年的利潤（機器出售的利潤除外）下半年業務發展比上半年預計更能提高這是毫無疑義的。

1953年業務計劃

我公司在1952年底開始製訂53年度國民經濟計劃，在浙江省電管局及青波市人民政府指導下，編製計劃，由於我們對新的東西沒有經驗，加以原始紀錄不健全，增加了我們很多的困難，後來經上級的指導及職工羣衆的集體智慧，逐步改進在第三季度的計劃中已獲得了顯著的成功，現在將全年計劃中比較重要的部分爲三部份如下：

(1) 53年度售電計劃已經批准的是九七四六〇〇〇度，比五二年度售電七九五三〇〇〇度增加二一九三〇〇〇度百分比爲二二、五四%，上半年度已完成計劃，下半年因客觀情況好轉，超出我們的計劃，七月份已超額完成，因此53年度的售電計劃是可以超額完成任務的。

(2) 53年度的大修理計劃：

我們的發電設備經工業總局配以後，基本上還是足夠目前青波市需要的，爲了進一步保證安全及準備未來的業務擴展，我們必需將多年擱置不用的兩套650瓩透平發電機及134平方公尺的鍋爐修復起來，這一措施將不用的東西能夠參加運行，對整個來講，對發掘潛在能力來講是起了很大作用的。

(3) 基本建設方面：

我們原有的輸電線路已經不適宜於目前的環境，如某點用電量大以致我們的線路損耗不能平衡，夏秋之間因天氣熱線溫增高，線耗就比較在冬兩季要大。爲了降低損耗及滿足大量用戶的運送，在省電管局幫助和指導下，準備在市區週圍架設13200伏的高壓輸電網，材料皆已購齊，按照計劃，全年年底可以完成三分之二，預計在一九五四年的夏季以前可以全部完成，全部工料費約需卅萬元左右，我們線路設備來講打下了一個良好的基礎，對今後向外發展亦具備了條件。

1952年度盈餘分配方案

本期純益：

¥3,293,678.94.

所得稅 ¥2,027,505.370.

累積虧損 21,654,153.

公積金 392,629.451.

股息(按股本三百萬元1.6%) 48,000.000.

以下各項按本期純益減除上列四項餘數計算

董事監察人及經理人等酬金 (20%) 39,000.000.

改善安全衛生設備基金 (40%) 73,000.000.

職工福利基金及職工獎勵金等 (40%) 70,000.000.

¥3,293,678.94.

這方案的提出是根據發展生產為前提貫徹勞資兩利的政策及我們企業的具體情況，參照私營企業暫行條例的精神而擬訂的。

公積金的說明：公積金提392,629.451，在表面上看來除所得稅及累積虧損外，將近餘額的40%，但其中包含設

器出售的利潤2000萬，這利潤是不應該分配的，除去這個數字祇有107,329.451。

股息的說明：股息為一厘六若提高至二厘勢必在其他方面削減亦是不妥好在情況年年好轉1953年上半年已有十

六億盈餘，且下半年情況比上半年更好是估計得到的，以後股息當不止此數亦可以肯定的。

改善安全衛生設備基金及職工福利基金及職工獎勵金等說明：

我廠的安全衛生及福利方面，在寧波市來講，已比一般企業辦得比較多，這裏提出的數字亦是根

據具體情況的。

董事及資方代理人等酬金說明：

因盈餘數字不大股東已得股息不擬再分紅利但為照顧全面計董事及資方代理人酬金的提如上。

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